Voices of the People

Quis Custodiet Custodes?

After of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-To a counteryman who takes a

sep interest in the welfare of the comunity, and who is regarded as someing of an old fogy by there who think
at all the blessings which heaven has
store are derived from doing things
little differently from the usual way,
se political situation in Richmond at
eacht seems amusing.

After agony and and bloody sweat the
try determined to submit to the peoe the question of who should be the
minitee to represent the Democracy
Richmond in matters pertaining to
se administration of its affairs. After
each of public exhibitions of the capdates before the meetings of the peoce of the city, an election was held of
the committeemen and those who had
twocated the conduct of the party's afirs by popular election of committeeen were supposed to have triumphed
do have accomplished much for the
ment of the community by such trinph.

Now comes the amusing part to the

and to make accommunity by such triumph.

Now comes the amusing part to the
committeeman. Hardly has this voxpopuli-vox-del committee been elected,
when an agitation begins to have it act
exactly as if it were that same "devil's
own crew" which, before the new and
biessed era of committeemen making exhibition of personal virtue and qualification for position before the people had
control of the affairs of the Democracy
of the city-to-wit; it must do exactly as
formerly, and have the powers, so popularly and virtuously put into its hands,
taken therefrom and put into the hands
of a committee of three, who in turn
shall appoint judges, etc., etc., etc.

6f. course these trustees for the City
Committee would be more virtuous than
the former "devil's own crew," which
were appointed in convention, too liable
perhans to have the imps of Satan
"pack" the convention and rob the people of their rights.

For these would be honorable and trusted course these of the convention of the people of their rights.

For these would be honorable and trusted course these of the convention of the people of their rights.

For these would no coff Mr. Montague!

Hanover county, Va.

Epigrams By Virginia Editors.

Epigrams By Virginia Editors. Epigrams By Virginia Editors.
ditor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Dr. G. W. Bagiby was a humorist.
e gained his first celebrity by his letre of Mozis Addum to Billy levins.
then he became the editor of the Southna Literary Messenger he had a sort
department of facetiae. He introuces editor and author, William M. Burell, and says of him: "The best epiram of the war is the following, which
e wager came from the pen of the acmplished and witty author of Exile and
mpire. We know of no other man
ho could have done it; in fact, to the
sat of our belief, he is the only epimammalist in all the South." Then he
ves us the following hit at General
cClellan:

"Henceforth, when a scroundel is kicked out of doors, need not resent the disgrace; say, My Dear, sir, I am eternally

When Satin I studied, my Ainsworth in

Editor B. B. Minor, in his recent book on the Southern Literary Messenger, holdly enters the lists with his epitaph on a favorite dog which his father caused to be lynched, because the dog killed several valuable lambs. This pet was named by its donor Dew, after the distinguished President of William and Mary College. The epitaph runs as follows: Dew is fallen, but not from Heaven. By loving hand the blow was given. Dew falls on flowers, while we sleep; But this Dew fell upon the sheep. His paws in blood he did imbue And mot the fate that was his due.

Mr. Ryan and the Equitable.
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Str.-Many of the Virginia papers, and especially the afternoon papers, of this city have, it seems to me, been disposed to assume a more critical, if not more unfriendly disposition towards Mr. Ryan in the Equitable matter than the facts seem to warrant. The publication in one of them of an interview originally published in a New York paper of a criticism of Mr. Ryan made by a distinguished citizen of Richmond, who has for many years been in a bitter railroad war with Mr. Ryan should be received with all due allowance for the feelings growing out of protracted litigation and conflict. Probably if the conflict had not broken out between Mr. Ryan and Mr. St. John and others, these two distinguished Virginians, Mr. John Skelton Williams and Mr. Thomas F. Ryan would not have engaged in their protracted battles in court and elsewhere.

ginians, Mr. John Skelton Williams and Mr. Thomas F. Ryan would not have engaged in their protracted battles in court and elsewhere.

As counsel in recent years (not, however, employed by Mr. Ryan or by any corporation or committee controlled by him). I have had to devote a great deal of time to matters connected with the Georgia Central system and its reorganization and other smaller lines, some of them now belonging to the Atlantic Coast Line, and there can be no doubt that the entire South is heavily indebted to Mr. Ryan for getting that bankrupt system and smaller lines into such shape that they could not only aid in building up the sections through which they ran, but also pay interest and dividends to the security holders who are largely Southern people.

My investigation as counsel in this connection required trips to Charleston and Savannah, and threw me with parties connected with the former management and others dependent upon these lines in a business way, and there was with them all a genuine admiration of the order which was being brought out of the Germer chaos.

Probably no living man has done more in this way for the entire South than Mr. Ryan, and he has been surpassed in this respect only by the lamented Mr. Charles H. Coster, of the firm of J. Plerpont Morgan and Company, whose splendid work with the Richmond and Allegheny, Chesapake and Ohio and the Bouthern have left them as monuments of his ability.

We can all understand the bitterness of the policy-holders of the Equitable, though, as a matter of fact, I have observed in some matters that the Equitable has been fairer to its policy-holders of the Equitable, though, as a matter of fact, I have observed in some matters that the Equitable has been fairer to its policy-holders of the Equitable, though, as a matter of fact, I have observed in some matters that the Equitable has been fairer to its policy-holders of the Equitable, though, as a matter of fact, I have observed in some fits great rivals, but they and their friends, in view of the

ating and to be more broadly and inspiringly operated in the future. Large and, in many counties, enthusiastic educational leagues and associations have been formed and have started out in various fields of effort and work.

All of these things are very encouraging, indeed, and we are deeply impressed with the importance and wonderful possibilities of the strong educational movement which produced this campa gan and has brought about these results. But there are some things of contrary influence and prospect, which have impressed us, and which tend to dampen the onthusiasm of the gentlemen who have engaged in this campaign, and to dim the brightness of the outlook. We cannot attempt to mention all of them, but will name a few of the most prominent:

1. The marked indifference of many of the leading and controlling men in some communities.

2. The slient, yet resolute, determination on the part of many cilizens to oppose.

3. The tendency to leave things as they

3. The tendency to leave things as they are and to Ighore the needs of the schools.

4. The difficulty in getting the taxpaying element of the people to attend educational meetings, unmixed with other elements of interest and attractiveness.

5. The seeming indifference of the young, especially young men, to the importance of education.

6. The lack of community pride and community purpose, which characterize so many people in many localities.

7. The lack of deep and abiding interest in and loyalty to the public schools in many communities.

These suggestions are made to make the people think, not only those who are engaged in this educational campaign, but the people who have in charge the schools in each district, and the people who patronize and support the schools, or who, at least, should do so.

All of these difficulties may be removed or minimized. The schools of Virginia can be made as good as any schools on earth. Many of them, in many counties, are now excellent in all respects, but this will never be done unless the things mentioned above, which militate against their increase, progressiveness, influence and maintenance be, at once, removed. Campaign should follow campaign, until the people are thoroughly aroused, and these and other obstacles swept from the unph, DAVID L. PULLIAM.

About the Primary.

About the Primary.

Danville, Va., June 29, 1905.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—Before the plan of nominating party candidates becomes generally satisfactory in its operations it must pass through the developing stages, inc dent to the growth of all.

Another serious problem for solution is

the supoprters of the three candidates for Governor, and also, as equally as possible, from the friends of the gupernatorial candidates, so that each candidate for Governor will have equal representation at each precinct, and each candidate for United States senator will have either one or two representatives, at each precinct. This is as equal representations as its practicable and it will senator. tion as as is practicable, and it will also distribute the representation among the candidates for other offices.

Second question: The primary method of nomination is for the benefit of the people, and it was adopted because of their demand for it. Therefore, they should bear the expense of it. To some of the candidates this expense may be a small matter, while to other equally as worthy, it may be a hardship. Now I suggest that each County and City Com-cilities attempt to pay all of the expense in their respective counties or cities, through private subscription from the friends or supporters of each candidate. The fairness of this will appeal to every citizen, and a sufficient number will re-spond, either to reduce the expenses ma-terially, or to pay them in ful terially, or to pay them in full.
"FAIR PLAY."

'The Gift of the Morning Star.' Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-I have just read this story Armistead C. Gordon (Funk and Wag-nalls, 1965), found in a fruitful glade of the great Shenandoah Valley, thinly dis-guised as "Sherando," its dramatis per-sonae supposed types of a Dunkard com-munity. These people where the useless exuberance of nature, until "Ocquon Glade" breathes the spirit of its plous and thrifty masters. Nevertheless unsanctified nature will, in spite of them, revel in every bewildering form of beauty, and it is this beauty which the author sees with his poot's eye, and upon which he pours melodious and exulting eloquence. For poet he is, not unknown to fame, who certainly hitched his charlot to a star, and also to a log—the law—siving up to a stifling unknown to fame, who certainly hitched his chariot to a star, and also to a log—the law—giving up to a stiffing court what was intended for his times, perhaps for mankind and for posterity. Perhaps it is for this reason that he is not so happy or so veracious when he undertakes to interpret the "peculiar people" of "Ocquon Glade," for though he can tell beautifully that which he has seen, yet evidently he has seen only as much of them as they have permitted him to see. The story that lives, the story of power and immortality, is the vivid transcript of life in its representative types so sanely and so lucidly interpreted that the reader finds amuself alpreted that the reader finds mmself al-ways beholding, as in a brilliant mirror ways beholding, as in a brilliant mirror turned now and again at every possible angle, not the exterior man, which he aiready knew, but the soul, which he did not know—his own and his fellow's. Our author is not so happy in this function of the seer, for he has only measurably succeeded in seeing the invisible, or in penetrating the impenetrable reserve which seemed to him mere stolidity—lack of sentiment and absence of emotion.

and their friends, in view of the record to which I have alluded, made by Mr. Ryan, in connection with great public enterprises, without considering special reasons that the city of Richmond and other Virginia cities have to feel grateful for his private liberality, should at least be disposed to show a friendly and cordial disposition in this attempt by a Virginian to prevent what appeared to be approaching the most dissistrous financial wreck of modern times.

The Educational Crusade.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The campaign for better education and larger educational facilities in this State has been conducted with much energy, ability and forcefulness in most of the counties. The people have, in many instances, demonstrated their deep interest, responsive sympathy and profound respect in and force ducation and edit of the educational forces now oper-

The author's picture of the Shemarish meeting is graphically vivid and true to life. This exterfor thing he saw and told with more precision than a camera, but his narrative of the official visit of the "Housekeeper" is a carleature, with "Naomi" and "Old Man Hoppergrass" very nearly, if not quite, in the same condemnation.

The ploture of Tirzah is delightful, but that this interesting maiden of nineteen, just from "three years in the city seminary," should converse in the vernacular of the ignorant mountain whites, and fall in love with a grizzled bachelor of forty, is unthinkable, and indicates that Mr. Gordon, although living near mullitudes of them in the lovely country surrounding Staunton, is nevertheless not

of the Glade, to his Father's house, and holy Shemariah. The love story is deeply disappointing, for January exasperates us all by wooing and winning May, and then adds the erime of sacrificing her heart upon the crumbling altar of a dead and forgotten asceticism. Thus much in friendly crificism of this latest attempt to elaborate a mass of interesting literary material which has baffled more than one artist. On the other hand much, very much, can be said in praise of the spirit of the story, its exuberant imagery, its musical diction, its clean page, and that pervading atmosphere of practical righteousness which rightly sums up, on behalf of the Dunkards, all ethics, philosophy and theology, the secret of the life that now is, and the life that is to come, in that one word, obedience, as it is interpreted by these last of the Puritans, resulting in a type of character severe perhaps in its outlines, careless possibly of the softening amendities of our modern culture, but solid as the historic rock inseparably linked with the name and fame of the spiritual founders of this western world.

BENJAMIN C. MOOMAW,

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-The deductions of "Juvenis" are at Sir.—The deductions of Juvenia are at fault. Every writer against emigration brings up the old, stereotyped and hack-neyed issues about the New Orleans chief of police and other crimes here and there committed by Italians and the Mafia; don't let me forget that! Let me ask don't let me lorget that: Let me ask the American people if they do not know that the total crimes in all Italy and those of Italiano-Americans combined do not equal those committed yearly by the great Anglo-Saxon race (that knows no treachery) (?) and African in some of the Southern States I could name.

If the Italian doesn't work hard, it is

bringing of Italians here to add to our industrial and laboring classes.

When a man sets out to find and see the worst side of a thing, he generally sees it whether he finds it or not, or else why did "Juvenis's" friend select Naples, by? There is beauty in Naples, but his prejudice prevented him from seeing it. That his prejudice is proved, else he would have spoken of the beauties of Florence and Lucca, and the whole Tuscan Valley, Rome and Venice.

The Tuscans, the best people in Italy, and of whom no Virginian can prove himself superior in any way, in either words a manners chirally toward were presented to the provider of the provider o

morals, manners, chivalry toward wohideous with smoke stacks and the ground scared with blast furnaces. Hence, if our friend, who apparently gloats over such things and measures nations by their number of factories, would see the manufacturing Italians, he must cross the Apennines. So if we want the manufacturing Italian we must get the northern Italian, Lack of manufacturing is to be deplored, but we must not censure the Italian for the seed received. the Italian for that, and remember the South is only awakening to that fact. In no country do the southern people work like those in the north of their own country. They can't-it's against their nature, and their climate is against them. No European State who wanted American mechanics would think of importing the southerner. The southern Italian loves his blue say supplies and estimated to the Italian for that, and remember the his blue sky, sunshine and soft winds too well to work. I can't much blame him, but he is not as black as he is painted. The percentage of treachery in the Latin races is not greater than in other races. My experiences are that there are black

Correspondents always dig up the Maria. It is a blot on one of the fairest lands on earth. I admit, but in all fairness, let me ask if its deeds are any worse than those of the hoodlum element in the Chicago strikes, not to mention our own little unpleasant affair some years back, and those monstrous travesties or dignified Statchood embodied in Colorado and Kentineky, where the deeds of some set. fied Statehood embodied in Colorado and Kentucky, where the deeds of some of their citizens have forever disgraced their respective Commenwealths? No; and hardly as bad for the police endeavors to put down the Mafia, which is secret; out there, crime flourishes in the open and the criminals are unseught after and unmolested, yet I would not judge America by those States and equality so should we not judge Italy and Italians by the members of the Mafia.

And the miners in Colorado are not all foreigners by a long shot, and thank heaven, I've seen no Italian names in the sosndal. Has any Italian a record black as that of the James and Walton gangs and the western outlaw criminals, thieves and cut-threat road agents of

twenty years 'ago? No; even the bandits of the mountains of Italy and those of Sicily were not the pastmasters in crimitat those of our land were.

Everybody knows the Italian government can land only such of its subjects in the South as are allowed to land at Ellis Island in New York, and it is folly to say it is trying to rid itself of its undesirable (?) citizens by forsiding them on the South. It is already rid of these people and I think it only a kindness people and I think it only a kindness on the government's part in advising them to come South to a climate more like their own sunny land, and shows a desire to help its sons and daughters, which is most commendable, although they are about to sever allegiance to the mother country, and also to help build up the Southern States who are in the market for new people.

The mill started with 2,300 spindles and 100 looms.

The mill started with 2,300 spindles and 100 looms.

Southern States who are in the market for new people.

Mr. Editor, I have no objection to the Yankees, as our friend is pleased to call them, coming here if they will conform to our customs; but, generally he will not. He comes with a bluster and hurrah, that he knows it all, is the great I ain, that he knows it all, is the great I ain, a wise guy and we are infants in world knowledge, and we can teach him nothing; but with the foreigner it is so different. He comes here to learn. He thing; but with the foreigner it is so different. He comes here to learn. He has heard all his life of the great American land of promise and would sell the coat off his back to make up his passage money to come over, content only to show a clean bill of health and full of hope and confidence that his strength will millitate against the suspicion in the commissioner's mind that he might become

allens hold this country as they line up in the barge office. Though they often cannot speak a word of our tongue, their faces light up with joy when the interpreter tells them they have passed; what horror depicted on their faces when they are to be deported back to the miserles of the old life. How can any one deny this glorious land of liberty and freedom to those who cross three thousand weary miles of waste to gain our shores? And those that enter. It is like a dream to them; it would be like heaven if they could come South with welcome. Happy they go, Jingling a few American coins, more often copper and nickel than silver and representing all their worldly goods, their quaint garments a kaleidoscopic riot of color peculiar to the foreigner. Yet those men and women adopt our customs and, in time, make good citizens, and their children lose

adopt our customs and, in time, make good citizens, and their children lose accent and become of us entirely. If they do this in the North, how much more readily they would adopt the peculiarly southern customs which are more like their native ways, and how quickly they would become our people?

Moreover, it is cruel, a crime against humanity to keep these people in the North, crowded in the great cities where their sunny natures are warped and hardened by their hardships. No wonder many of the boys become criminals, and the innocent and unsuspecting girls meet a fate worse than death, it is our crime when we deny these people the Southland, where under the balmy air and sunshine, they and their children would blossom they and their children would blosson

us? The Italians sprang from an illustrious people—a people of great, noble and history-making deeds. Italy has her George Washington in Garibaidi, and an Italian made it possible for us to be what we are to-day. Do not we who are rich owe her something—she who is poor, and struggling with an ever increasing population and consequent added burdens—by taking some of her sons and daughters to build un of her sons and daughters to build up new homes in the West? Especially when

by some, the Panama Canal, and dire are welcome and equal in all respects in this land which is God's own country. I am not an Italian, but I am AMICO DEGLI ITALIANI.

The Cotton Mill Industry in Dan-

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Bir,—About the first story told one in connection with the cotton mill business n any town engaged in that line of manufacturing is that when Genera Johnston surrendered in 1865, and the different generals, colonels and other different generals, colonels and other commanding officers were bidding farewell to their commands, one old colonel, more noted for his ingenuity in methods of attack than for his oratorical powers, called his men together for the parting.

He had prepared a carefully worded speech, in which he had set forth the trying conditions under which they had labored together for four years, and in a most appropriate manner wished them a most appropriate manner wished them a lasting success in their new life, and finally urged upon them the necessity of a speedy reconciliation. When the men were all assembled, however, his speech failed him, and all his beautiful platitudes were forgotten, and reverting to the form of address to which he was more accustomed, he announced in a voice and manner which would indicate that he was commanding a charge: "We'll whip 'em yet, men-we'll whip 'em yet,—th-by God, we'll whip 'em with cotton."

And if any one doubts that the old gentleman's prophesy will come true he should take a trip to Danville, only one hundred and forty miles to the south of us.

A person who last saw Danville and her magnificent Dan River water power asleep, in her days before the mills.

Fortunately, the management was wise enough to start right, and an equipment which at that time was thoroughly up to date was installed. This policy has been maintained to the present day, and there is no time and labor saving device which is too costly to be installed throughout these Danville mills as soon as it is put on the market. This and the careful management is what has made Danville's cotton mills universally successful.

Of course, good "management" includes all departments, for good management in one department only could have merely

one department only could have merely

In 1883 the Riverside Cotton Mills (n

eided to increase the capital stock very materially.

This was done and Mill No. 2 was built in 1887. This mill is more than twice the size of the initial venture and is a building running 220 feet along the north bank of the Dan Rver and 76 feet wide, fronting on the main line of the Southern Railway.

This, it was thought would certainly

ing on the main line of the Southern Railway.

This, it was thought would certainly enable the management to supply all the cotton goods they could ever hope to sell, for that industry can at one stroke triple its capacity and hope to be forced again to add to its equipment in two years. Yet this is what was necessary in Danville, and in 1885 the management again recommended an increase of capital.

Again was its advise followed, not blindly though, for all could see the phenominal increase in the business of the Riverside Company, and all stock-holders were cognizant of dividends having been regularly declared.

This increase was made in order to build Mill No. 3, which is situated on the north side of the river, adjoining Mill No. 2 with which it is of equal size. This, as well as all the other properties of the Riversie Company, is equipped throughout with standard sprinklers, incandescent lights, and steam heat. From fire it is protected by six and eight inch watter mains running the length of the building.

plant to keep up with its orders and further increases in capital were made in 1823 and 1896, when the present capitalization of \$2,000.000 was reached.

These rapid increases in capital were largely taken up in Danville and the surrounding counties.

As each increase in capital was made additional mills were erected and mills Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7, were built. No. 5, a three story building, 316 by 76 feet was erected in 1893 and No. 8, containing five stories and covering 280 by 76 feet of ground was built in 1895.

The last of the Riverside Mills to be built was No. 7, which was added in 1893 and 76 feet wide.

The mills of this company have increased in about seventeen years from one mill to seven; from a capitalization of seventy-five thousand to two million dollars; from 200 spindles to 73,896; and their original one hundred looms have been multiplied more than twenty-fix times.

been multiplied more than twenty-six times.

They have a capacity of twenty thousand bales of raw cotton per annum, and give employment to about seventeen hundred persons. They have supported thousands of people during twenty years, have made good profits for their owners and have given life to a town which was dormant when they started.

The power used in the water-power of the Dan River, which is developed by the company, and of which about three thousand-hourse-power is found to be sufficient for their uses.

Great as is, the above showing it is about half of what has been done and is probably only a small fraction of what will be done in the future, for in the above no account has been taken of the freat Lan River Power and Manufacturing Company's mill, said to one of, if not the largest, mill in the world under one roof.

This mill was built because of the same

the largest, mill in the world under one roof.

This mill was built because of the same conditions which called all the additions to the Riverside into being.

It was found by the Riverside people, that even with their tremendous plant they could not supply the demand for their grades of goods. This being true, they organized another company, having nearly the same stockholders and directorate and the same officers as the old company, and bought a site and water rights further up the river. This was in 192 in the stockholders of the Riverside Company was started with a capital of \$1.500,000. When we remember that almost all the stock of the new company is held by the stockholders of the Riverside Company, we are enabled to get some idea of the satisfaction of the stockholders with the returns from the business.

stockholders with the returns from the business.

As soon as proposed, this Dan River mill was built, and pursuing their former policy of progress the management installed introughout the entire works the best and most improved machinery to he had for the cotton mill business in the world. Absolutely no expense was spared and it is believed absolutely no improvement can be made in this mill, at present.

Improvement can be made in this mill, at present.
The present equipment of the Dan River mill is 43,000 spindles and 1,614 looms, and though it has not yet been possible to but the entire plant in operation, the time having been so short since completion, they now propose an Increase of capital of \$1,000,000.
When the addition which is planned is completed, the Dan River mills will have a capital of \$2,500,000, a capacity of thirty thousand bales, an equipment of \$0,000 spindles and \$0.01 looms and will rank well up among the largest mills in the world.

The power which operates this monster

spindles and 3,014 looms and will ranke well up among the largest mills in the world.

The power which operates this monster manufactory is derived from the seemingly almost inexhaustable Dan River and is generated by a modern powerhouse at the southern end of the solid concrete dam built by the company. This dam is twenty-five fet high and is approximately one thousand feet long. When its gates are down its gives a head of water which enables the power-house to generate about five thousand horse-power. Of course, its cost figured largely in the original outlay, but it is built to list and it is expected to answer all the needs of the company in the future.

When asked the secret of such phenomenal success as Danville's mills have enjoyed, prominent milling men of that city modestly attributed it to the natural advantages of the location and to the good management of former years. They did not agree with the theory that we are excelling the Northern mills because we are near the cotton fields. "Of course," one of them said, "being near the cotton is advantageous but there is little or no cotton around Danville".

We get our cotton from the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama, and nuch of it comes from points as far as Mississippi. What makes it possible to beat New England is the fact that the mills of the South have kept un-to-date and the Northern mills have not. Then, too, we have a much better class of labor. We treat our operatives as they should be

'IT'S THE LITTLE THINGS IN LIFE THAT COUNT"

We Study The Little Things—The Little Shoes

That make gladsome the days of childhood-put into them a little more style-a little more comfort-a little more wear-

Draw a moral from the happenings pictured above. Ask yourself the question-Why not make my little ones happier, more comfortable, put them on a better footing in life? The answer is easy-Bring the little ones to THE CROSS STORE. We solve the problem at a little cost—a little less than you ordinarily pay for ordinary shoes elsewhere.

Look In the Window.

It's chock full of Juvenile Novelties. Just an inkling, of the good things in store for you.

Ankle Ties, Gibson Ties, Christy Ties, Strap Sandals, Oxfords,

in Patent Kids, Russia Calf, Tan Kids, Black Kids and

\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00.

Undoubtedly the best assortment-the best values-we

We are placing at your 'phone a unique 'phone and fire alarm card upon which you can write the numbers of those phones you most frequently use. If you have not received same we will be pleased to send it to you.

Our calendars for 1906 are handsome and popular with

'Phone 1965

WALTHALL PRINTING COMPANY.

The Virginia State

Insurance Company Have removed their offices to their

NEW BUILDING.

Main and Fifth Streets.

Ve work home labor and our employes, lmost entirely, come from the neighbor-

almost entirely, come from the neighboring counties.

The company helps the employes in every way possible, by contributing to the support of their churches, supporting their schools and in every way laboring to uplift and educate their people.

They have no strikes because they pay their people fair wages and give them fair treatment.

I went through the new mills and talked with many of the employers and found a peculiarly happy feeling existing among them towards their employers. There seemed to be no dissatisfaction among them, and they seemed to labor cheerfully and rapidly.

Then I went through the streets of

among them, and they seemed to labor cheerfully and rapidly.

Then I went inrough the streets of cottages, which the company has built for its help. The houses were well constructed and of the best material and differed from the usual little boxes which one sees around cotton factories. There was some attempt evident to vary the style of the houses and to give the family occupying these houses homes and not merely shelter. The location of these streets were on the tops of high ridges, insuring good drainage and plenty of light and sunshine. The houses were far enough apart to permit of gardening, and each little cottage, it is hoped, will boast of a truck garden large enough to supply the family needs.

These cottages were built by the company with the object in view of rending them to their employes at a nominal price, which is a bare return of a fair interest on the money invested. The belief of the management is that it is a botter investment to have a large return of good feeling from their help than a large percentage on the money put in dwellings.

These houses are sufficient to accommediate all the workers in the factories.

a large percentage on the money put in dwellings.

These houses are sufficient to accommodate all the workers in the factories and will be increased when the addition is made until they wil furnish real homes to the entire two thousand operatives of the Dan River Company and the families of such employes.

All in all, the Lanville mills are models. They are favorably situated, well managed and modern. The labor is satisfied and pientiful. The natural advantages are great and numerous and the result of it all is that the Danville mills ship their plaids, cheviots, chambreys, stripes, denims, etc., to all parts of the country and even to the markets of the other hemisphere.

J. H.

FREDERICKSBURG HORSE SHOW JULY 12TH-13TH-REDUCED RATES VIA R., F. & P. R. R.

VIA R., F. & P. R. R.

Rate—Fare and one-third for the round
trip to Fredericksburg, Va., from all stations. Tickets on sale July 11th, 12th and
13th, good returning until July 14th inclusive; continuous passage in each direction. Apply to ticket agents, R., F. &
P. R. R. W. P. TAYLOR,
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